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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office PITTSBURGH	Office of Origin PITTSBURGH	Date 4-17-56	Investigative Period 1-27; 2-6, 28; 3-28; 4-16-56
TITLE OF CASE MIKULAS HOLEJKO, wa. Nestor Holejko		Report made by J. EDWARD KERN	Typed By az
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R & CZ	

Synopsis:

Subject, when interviewed on 2-6, 28-56, furnished information concerning the activities of the Social Democrats who had apparently embraced Communism and then fled from Czechoslovakia to convert other Social Democrats to Communism. Subject noted that one MILA SVOBODA, who presently resides in Los Angeles, California, associated with some Social Democrats in Innsbruck, Austria, whom he considered to be inclined toward Communism.

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DETAILS:

AT JOHNSTOWN, PA.

I BACKGROUND

(A) EMPLOYMENT

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2002 2006

MICROFILMED
JUL 8 1963
DOC. MICRO. SER.

On January 27, 1956, MARY SALY, Office Secretary, National United States Radiator Company, advised SA WILLIAM T. FIELD, JR., that the subject, as

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below			
Copies made: 5 - Bureau (100-410332)(RM) 1 - INS, Pittsburgh, Pa (RM) 1 - Los Angeles (Info)(RM) 3 - Pittsburgh (105-1093)					
		This is an FBI investigative report and is not to be used for clearance or comparison.			

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COORDINATION WITH

FBI

26 Apr 1956

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WALTER HOLEJKA was then employed in the Research Department of the company as a Development Engineer

(B) RESIDENCE

On January 27, 1956, MARY SALLY advised SA FIELD that HOLEJKA then resided at 435 Ferndale Avenue, Johnstown, Pa

II INTERVIEWS WITH SUBJECT

On February 6, 1956, SAs J. EDWARD KERN and JOHN S. HUGHES contacted HOLEJKA at his home, 435 Ferndale Avenue. At this time, despite difficulty in expressing himself, HOLEJKA indicated to the interviewing agents that he was very desirous of cooperating with the FBI and immediately began to discuss his relationship with the Socialist Democratic Party in Czechoslovakia during the 1940's and his knowledge of individuals who were involved in this, and possibly in the Communist movement in Czechoslovakia, Austria and Yugoslavia during the 1940's and early 1950's. During this interview, HOLEJKA stated that he had, on many occasions, thought of the activities of individuals whom he had known at Innsbruck, Austria, during the late 1940's and early 1950's, and that this thought had led him to believe that there was some sort of conspiracy afoot with regard to an individual whose name he could not then recall, but who was associated with a Czech in Innsbruck by the name of JONAS. HOLEJKA was unable to recall specific facts concerning JONAS, or the activities of this individual, and he had difficulty in reporting to the agents, inasmuch as it was hard for him to express himself in the English language. At this point, HOLEJKA advised that he was studying mathematics and the English language at the University of Pittsburgh Extension in Johnstown, Pa, four nights a week, and that he must terminate the interview as it was necessary for him to attend his extension classes

On February 23, 1956, HOLEJKA was again contacted by SAs KERN and HUGHES at his home, and at this time he advised that he was more able to clearly recall the incidents at Innsbruck to which he had previously referred, and that he had written down the names of individuals involved. In this regard, he exhibited a small piece of paper carried in his wallet which contained the names of persons named hereinafter. HOLEJKA stated that he was living in Innsbruck in the late 1940's and early 1950's, and that he recalled that one BOHUMIL LAUSMAN, who had been the leader of the Socialist Democratic Party in Czechoslovakia prior to the time Czechoslovakia was taken over by the Communists, had joined the Communist Party, according to his belief, if not in actuality about 1947, and had

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stayed in Czechoslovakia until 1947, although most other Socialist Democrats had fled. He stated that about 1947, LAUSMAN appeared in Vienna, Austria, allegedly as a Socialist Democrat refugee from Czechoslovakia, and that there he had made it known he was opposed to the Communist regime. He stated that he, as well as other political refugees from Czechoslovakia, were of the opinion that LAUSMAN was in league with the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia, and that he had only been sent from the country to act as a spy on those Socialist Democrats who had fled from Czechoslovakia earlier. He said that for this reason, he and others like him had little or nothing to do with LAUSMAN. He noted that LAUSMAN went from Vienna to Yugoslavia where he became quite friendly with Marshal TITO, and that he endeavored to establish his position as an anti-Communist worker by assisting a woman by the name of VANECKOVA who beamed anti-Communist Party propaganda broadcasts into Czechoslovakia from Yugoslavia. He stated that this ruse of LAUSMAN's did not fool people, and that all knew that LAUSMAN made a project of going to Vienna, Paris and London to get in touch with Socialist Democratic refugees from Czechoslovakia and to tell these individuals that the Communist Party regime would not last in Czechoslovakia and that someday, they, the Socialist Democrats, would return. It was HOLEJKO's belief that LAUSMAN did not think the Communists would ever leave Czechoslovakia, that he wished the Socialist Democrats to gradually be converted to Communism; and that he anticipated that these Social Democrats whom he contacted outside of Czechoslovakia might be converted to Communism so that they could return to their homeland.

HOLEJKO stated that despite LAUSMAN's efforts, the immigrants, whom he described as political refugees from Czechoslovakia, rejected LAUSMAN. Because of this rejection, LAUSMAN made friends with an officer in the Socialist Democratic Youth Movement who had fled from Prague, Czechoslovakia, about 1947, by the name of JOSEPH JONAS. He stated that LAUSMAN never came to Innsbruck without visiting JONAS, and that JONAS, who also had been a labor leader in Czechoslovakia under the Socialist Democrats, appeared to be extremely friendly with LAUSMAN and acted as his agent or go-between. It was HOLEJKO's personal feeling, unsubstantiated by any other facts than those described, that somehow both LAUSMAN and JONAS were Communists. He described JONAS as a white male, 33 years of age, 5'5" tall, weighing 150 pounds, and having light brown hair and a thin "V" shaped face.

HOLEJKO advised that because of LAUSMAN's interest in JONAS and because the Socialist Democratic Party in Austria gave JONAS, whom they knew to be an official of the Party in Czechoslovakia, money on which to live, JONAS was very unpopular with the other poor

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Czechoslovakian refugees in the area. He stated that JONAS lived in Innsbruck with another young man whom he could only describe as a white male, with light hair, 24 years of age, 5'10" tall, and weighing about 130 pounds. He stated that either because of the money which JONAS got from the Socialist Democratic Party, or because of his affiliation with LAUSMAN, the Czech refugees in Innsbruck disliked him and described he and his roommate as homosexuals. He stated that because of JONAS' unpopularity, he asked one MILAKSVOBODA, a manufacturer of small precision instruments and thermometers, for a position in one of his enterprises in order that he would have a visible means of support. HOLEJKO described SVOBODA as having a considerable industrial empire with factories in Switzerland, Austria and Germany. He stated that SVOBODA granted both JONAS and his roommate jobs in a packing house in Innsbruck, Austria, and that thereafter, they were employed there.

HOLEJKO stated that SVOBODA, whom he described as a great friend of his, and whom he stated was an ardent Social Democrat, and not a Communist, presently resides at Box 331, Montrose, Los Angeles, California. HOLEJKO was unable to describe or explain his relationship with SVOBODA, whom he described as of "a different class" than he, but he did state that he believed SVOBODA could furnish valuable information concerning JONAS and his friend.

HOLEJKO recalled, but was unable to explain, that about 1931, SVOBODA made a trip to Canada with the idea of establishing a factory there, and that while in Canada, was given permission by immigration authorities to select ten men whom he would sponsor to assist in setting up this factory should he decide to have it constructed. After returning to Austria, SVOBODA contacted JONAS and his roommate, and told both of them that if they wished to leave Austria, he would sponsor their new residence in Canada. HOLEJKO admitted that neither JONAS nor his friend had any special talent for the work which SVOBODA did; that they had acted only as packers of thermometers in Austria; and that he could see no reason for SVOBODA making this offer to JONAS and his roommate, unless it might be that SVOBODA had used JONAS, who was in contact with the laboring classes, to assist him in his labor and sales problems in Austria. HOLEJKO noted in this regard that SVOBODA himself was of a somewhat arrogant nature and had difficulty in dealing with people outside his class.

HOLEJKO informed that after this offer was made by SVOBODA, SVOBODA received permission to immigrate to the United States and because he must have preferred this to going to Canada, he dropped the entire idea of establishing a factory in Canada and withdrew his offer to JONAS and JONAS' roommate.

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HOLEJKO further recalled that a man by the name of LUZA, whose father was a very famous individual in the resistance in Czechoslovakia when the Germans were invading that country, and who was his father's adjutant, was highly respected by members of the Socialist Democratic Party. He stated that this man, who holds a degree as a Doctor of Philosophy, also contacted JONAS very frequently in Innsbruck Austria, and allegedly used him to assist in the organization of the Socialist Democratic Party in Innsbruck. HOLEJKO said that he was somewhat dubious as to the real purpose of the contact between LUZA and JONAS and that he thought LUZA might have Communist Party affiliations or leanings because of his relationship with JONAS. He stated that about 1941, LUZA made arrangements for JONAS to visit the Scandinavian Countries at the expense of the Socialist Democratic Party, and that at this time, JONAS left Austria, and that he, HOLEJKO, has neither seen nor heard from him since that time. HOLEJKO noted that SVLEBODA was better acquainted with JONAS LAUSMAN and LUZA than he.

At this point in the interview, HOLEJKO stated that he had a wife, whom he had only married because she was about to bear his son, now 20 years of age, and a daughter 14 years of age, all residing in Czechoslovakia. He stated that he received letters from his son with fair regularity, that he believed these letters to be censored, and that he had learned from the letters that his son had been denied admission to a technical school, despite the fact that he had passed his examinations.

HOLEJKO stated that he has had no personal contact with his son since 1945, but that his son's letters indicated to him that he was refused admission to the technical school because his father, a Socialist Democrat, had fled from Czechoslovakia and had not returned. HOLEJKO stated that he would very much like to have his son with him in the United States, but admitted that his feelings toward his son were somewhat mixed because his son had not attempted to leave Czechoslovakia. He stated that he believed his son could escape from Czechoslovakia, as had many other Socialist Democrats, should he earnestly desire to do so. In this regard, he cited the instance, which he claimed occurred quite recently, of two boys approximately 11 years of age, crossing the border from Czechoslovakia into Austria and refusing to return, despite the pleas of their parents. He stated that because his son had not endeavored to escape from Czechoslovakia, he believed either that his son had no intestinal fortitude or that his son had in some way affiliated himself with the Communist Party.

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